

# MAINE FARMER, AND JOURNAL OF THE ARTS.

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

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WINTHROP, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1839.

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## THE FARMER.

E. HOLMES, Editor.

WINTHROP, SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1839.

### HELP ONE ANOTHER.

In a Yankee country, where the most common as well as the most acceptable ceremony or compliment is "Help yourself," the above advice may not seem very necessary. But in Yankee land as in every other one in the wide world, in *helping ourselves* we are exceedingly apt to neglect the more benevolent and Christian precept to help one another. Now in helping one another it is not so often necessary to part with any of the goods and chattels which your own industry has accumulated as some deem necessary. "A word fitly spoken" which costs no more breath and time than you would have spent had you said nothing, may oftentimes afford essential help and relief to another. Encouragement to the young when beginning the world and commencing some useful business, by merely commending their enterprise and wishing them god-speed has, more than in one instance, given an impulse and a spring to their industry and zeal that carried them successfully along until they had triumphed over difficulties and surmounted obstacles which they would have yielded to, had it not been for the consciousness of the approbation of others. When you hear some slanderous tongue defaming an absent person, you can often help the defamer mend his own character by a timely rebuke, but you can help the absent by defending his character, excusing his foibles, or suggesting palliations for any misconduct he may have thoughtlessly committed. It is a common maxim, and one which poor human nature has rendered but too true that "when a man is going down hill every one gives him a kick." Now don't kick, and peradventure you may thereby help the poor man to a good footing once more, even by refraining to lift your heel against him. Help one another, by your personal aid and your substance if you are able and willing, but by all means help one another by countenancing good deeds, encouraging good intentions and approving and cheering all in the path of industry and honesty.

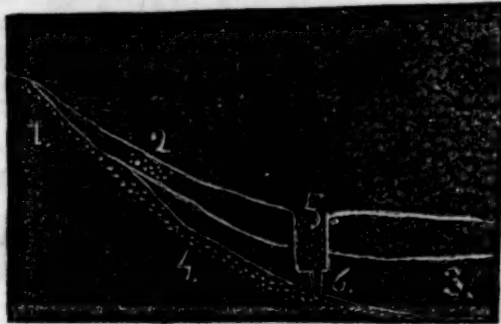
### BORING FOR WATER.

A correspondent wishes to know if the principle of boring for water is applicable to this section of the country, or if it would be advisable to go to the expense of boring for water in this State.

As a general thing we conceive that it would not, and yet there may be many situations in Maine where it could be done to advantage. Upon what principle is the system of boring for water founded? Upon this—the water collected in some high situation, as upon the top of a hill or mountain, trickles down and in its course runs under some solid or impermeable substance which prevents its rising to the surface of the ground. The only substances which can thus prevent water from coming to the surface are rocks and stiff clay: and these should lie flat and have no cracks or seams through which the water can penetrate. Now most of the rock formations in this State are in "strata" or layers setting upon their edges, not perpendicularly, but inclined more or less. These rocks have natural seams or joints through which the water can pass, and it must follow of course that in such kinds of rocks it would not be of much use to bore to obtain a supply of water unless you were pret-

ty sure of striking into a pond or collection below. In such a case, it is possible that by boring or putting in a tube, the water would rise to the top provided that the top was no higher than the fountain head which supplied the basin or collection below.

There are some situations where clay prevents water from rising and when bored through the water will burst up and rise to a considerable height. We have seen several such places, and recollect one at this moment on the farm of Mr Joel Savage in the North part of Augusta. The hill on the west part of the farm is a ledge of rock. The soil about half way down is a sandy loam; then commences a stratum of clay. At the bottom of the valley near the Belgrade road is a brick yard. In digging a well here for the use of the yard, one of the workmen informed us that they had dug down some six or eight feet through clay, when on striking the bottom with a crow bar it "slumped" through, and the water gushed up so rapidly that it was with difficulty they escaped before the water overtook them. The water filled the well and ran over for some time, subsequently it sunk a little, but we believe still nearly fills the well. The following diagram will illustrate the principle of the action of the water in this as in most of the cases where boring has been tried successfully.



1. represents the rocky hill where the water collects by rains, dews, &c.

2. is the stratum of sandy loam into which the water sinks as it descends the hill.

3. represents the stratum of clay. At the spot where it first meets the water, some of it soaks over and causes a moist place in the land.

4. represents the water as it descends below the clay.

5. The well that was dug, and

6. the hole which was made by the bar being driven through, acting as an auger.

The clay being very stiff would not allow the water to escape through at the sides—Hence it rose without a tube being sunk down to prevent it from being lost. This is necessary in most cases not only for the reason above stated but also to prevent any surface water as it is called from trickling in.

In some of the middle and western States in situations where the rock formations have a horizontal position, boring for water has been attended with great success, and some have gone to great depths, say from one hundred to seven hundred feet, and the waters would at length "rise up to meet them."

A NUT FOR PHILOSOPHERS.—In conversation not long since with an intelligent Brickmaker who was burning a kiln of brick, he stated that when the heat in the kiln was at the highest, if you should fire a ball from a gun in at one end of an arch, it would melt before it arrived at the mouth of the arch at the other end, but that you could throw it through by hand. He asserted that he had often tried the experiment by put-

ting up a board at the farther end of the arch and firing a ball from a gun, & then throwing a ball by hand. The board was never started or moved when the ball was sent from the gun, but was invariably knocked down when thrown by hand.

Now, in this first place can this be true? And in the next place, if it is, how can it be explained?

Original.

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Oct. 31, 1839.

Mr Holmes:—I now have a few moments leisure and will use it in giving you some account of this city which should be the pride of our nation, but which I cannot believe is any credit to us among foreigners. In fact, I was so much disappointed that I hardly know what to say to you. I arrived here about 7 o'clock in the evening and have spent two days in looking about, during which I visited the capitol which is a superb building, and every thing about it bears a corresponding appearance. It has, I believe, been fully described in your paper, so that I will only say that the rotunda is a most singular place. The noise of a footstep on the floor is as loud as the rumbling of a waggon passing over a plank-covered bridge, and the shutting of a door gives a sound like that of a tremendous clap of thunder within a very short distance of you. The arches are so numerous and so constructed that the rumbling continues for a long time. The grounds around this building are elegantly laid out and beautifully adorned with trees, shrubs and flowers of various kinds and from all parts of the country. The President's House is also most splendid, superb and magnificent. Its furniture is of the richest and most costly kinds. One set of chairs, I noticed, the wood part of which is overlaid with gold and the seats backs and sides are stuffed and covered with the richest figured blue damask I ever saw. The window curtains are of the most beautiful figured blue satin lined with white silk. I counted twelve large mirrors in one room, eight of which I judged to contain plates ten feet long by five broad. This is truly a large sheet of glass, but I am confident that they will not fall short of these dimensions. Every thing about the house is equally superb; but as to the President, I was disappointed on seeing him. I was introduced to him as coming from Maine. He is free and sociable—talked of our State and several individuals with whom he is acquainted, &c. &c. He is a man rather below common height, with quite a bald head upon the top, grey hairs and small sandy whiskers. He exhibits nothing of the dandy, or of that shrewdness which is so often attributed to him. Had I met him in the street I should never have guessed he was the President. The grounds about his house correspond in order and elegance with every thing within and around it. And another thing which I thought very well of is, he keeps a first rate Durham Cow, and by the way she is the only good animal of the kind I saw in the District. And as to oxen I saw but few, and the way they team 'em is a caution to Yankees. The yoke is a piece cut from a small tree flattened a little where it crosses the neck. The bows are made of limbs of trees bent up. The teamster rides on the cart or on the near ox, and has a pole about ten feet long, in every way like a bean pole, with a lash on it about half as long as the pole, and his conduct with his team is as awkward as his rigging. Aside from the buildings I have named and two or three public offices, which are rather in the outer part of the



city, there is nothing here to look at more than you have in your own village. The buildings are the most irregular and awkwardly constructed of any place I was ever in. They seem to have been built a small piece at a time, and in some blocks of several stores each one is different from the others, and where they could make no other difference, they have put on a different shaped roof and painted the front a different color, in order to show their independence and originality of plan.

This gives a very ordinary appearance to the place. Beside this, the city is spread over a large tract of land, which leaves many vacant lots, which are in all manner of shapes you can imagine. The streets are wide, but not paved, and are not in any better condition (the Avenue excepted) than the streets in your village, and not kept half as clean. Hogs, in abundance, of the long snout and thin back breeds, run at large, as also a multitude of cows. All the oyster shells, swill from houses, and dirt of almost every kind is thrown into the streets, you can therefore judge in what condition they are.

I visited the garden and green house of Mr Buist, in the farther end of the city, and was highly gratified with his collection of plants, flowers and shrubs. Among them were several orange and lemon trees loaded with fruit in all stages of maturity from the size of a walnut to the full grown and ripe. He also showed us the green tea plant which looked healthy and in good condition, from which he thought he should be able next season to manufacture a specimen of tea equal to that imported. A large number of his flowers and plants were imported from different countries in Europe, and some of the varieties are to be found in no other green house in the Union. His garden is small, but well filled, and every inch of the land is laid out to the best advantage. It is filled with shrubs and flowers of the choicest varieties.

I visited the Catholic College at Georgetown where many of the ancient manuscripts are deposited—some that were written before the invention of printing, which are curious affairs indeed. But it is astonishing with what order and regularity writing was anciently performed. They have a library of about 20,000 volumes, in which you must readily suppose there is much of the ancient and curious. In their museum is a specimen of coins used by all the ancient nations, with thousands of other curiosities, both natural and unnatural. They have a large farm attached to their institution, where they raise most of the vegetables they use. They have a fine and extensive kitchen garden, and a well laid out flower garden and small green house. They make several barrels of wine every year from their vineyard, and have an abundance of fruit of various kinds to use in the boarding house. They treated us with a great degree of kindness and attention, and took much pains to carry us through every part of their buildings and grounds and show us all that was interesting. I think they told us they had about 300 students, which is as many as they can accommodate.

S. NOTE. We are happy to hear from our friend S. once more, and hope, as soon as he finds himself beginning to feel "at home," he will favor us often.

Ed.

Original.

#### PRICES OF WOOL.

Mr Holmes:—A short time since, I was shown an article in the *Yankee Farmer* of the 7th of September, which purports to have been written by its Editor Mr Cole, on the "prices of wool." As I am not a subscriber for that Journal, will you please give me a place in your columns for a few remarks.

The article alluded to, is in my opinion, quite wrong in point of fact, and in the inferences drawn from it, he attributes the low prices of wool in this country to the evasions of the law, by the Importer.

He says, "that he is informed upon unquestionable authority, that there is so much dirt and tags mixed with fine wool in foreign countries, that it is so reduced in price, as to be in-

voiced at less than eight cents per pound, and is imported free of duty," that "lots of wool invoiced at less than eight cents per pound, and of course imported free of duty, have on washing yielded sixty per cent of dirt and waste and forty per cent of fine wool worth in our market from eighty to ninety-five cents per pound."

Now if this is the fact, this fine wool, cost the Importer but twenty cents a pound, making a saving to him of twenty-four dollars, on every hundred pounds imported, notwithstanding the dirt, tags &c. with which it was mixed. But such is not the case, for fine wool which is imported from Smyrna is worth in that country from thirty three to fifty cents per pound, so that in order to reduce the invoice price below eight cents per pound, there must be from three to five pounds of dirt, tags &c. mixed with every pound of wool and which every person who has the least acquaintance, with the business of importing wool, must know is not the case, Mr Cole's "unquestionable authority," to the contrary notwithstanding.

He further states that "a bale of two hundred pounds of fine Smyrna wool invoiced at fifteen cents per pound would cost \$30,00 the duty at 40 per cent would be \$12,00 the duty at 4 cts. pr. lb. would be 8,00

total \$20,00

Now if there be mixed with this wool, dirt, sand, tags &c. equal to its weight, the mixture would weigh four hundred pounds, and at the same rate for the wool, it would be seven and a half cents per pound, making as above \$30,00 of course free of duty, the same as coarse wool; as contemplated by the law; when according to the design of the law, it should be subjected to a duty of \$20,00, the same applies to all fine wool imported from foreign countries.

Mr Cole ought not to have placed such implicit confidence in his "unquestionable authority" as to have given to the public such a gross inconsistency as this. For there is no fine wool in "Smyrna" or any other "foreign country" which is ever purchased, so low as fifteen cents per pound, nor even double that sum, so that all his reasoning based upon his "unquestionable authority" falls to the ground. There is no manner of doubt but there are great evasions of the law, practised by many of the Importers of wool, but it is confined wholly upon the coarser descriptions of that article, and therefore has nothing to do with the depression of prices upon our finer qualities, and this is the only kind we can raise in New England to any advantage for market—that the prices of fine wool have been low, for some years, previous to the present, we all know, but the depression of price must be looked for to other causes, than that stated by the Editor of the *Yankee Farmer* on "unquestionable authority." And one great cause is the propensity of most of the wool growers, to endeavor to sell too much dirt, tags &c. with their wool, wrapping it up with coarse strings or twine, bark withes &c. Now the purchasers of wool are aware of this, and make their prices accordingly, for they know that they must lose from twenty to thirty three and a third per cent, by having the wool well cleaned, and separated from the dirt, tags &c. Whereas if every grower of fine wool would see that it was well washed, all the dirt and tags separated from it, and no unnecessary twine used in tying it up, they would get a much higher price for their wool than they now do, and would not, as now, make so much complaint against the purchaser.

It is a fact well known, that the present year when the most of what is called fine wool, has been sold from fifty to sixty five cents per pound some few individuals, who have always had their wool well prepared for market have realized as high as one dollar per pound,

In proof of this, I will only refer to a letter

published in the "Farmers' Monthly Visitor" from Samuel Lawrence Esq. of Lowell, Mass. where it is stated that Mr Barnard of Hopkinton, N. H. has the present year obtained that price for his, which was of the very best quality, and that taking his whole lot of four hundred and twenty two and a half pounds, he received on an average eighty one cents per pound—this wool was sold to Mr Lawrence, a gentleman, who purchases largely of foreign wool.

But the truth is, Mr Barnard did not wish to sell dirt, tags, strings, &c. for fine wool therefore he got a good price for the real article, while the larger part of our wool growers wish to put off all they possibly can, which is not wool in order to make money.

But another cause which serves to depress the price of fine wool, and which operates very hard upon the manufacturer, is, the introduction of woollen cloths from foreign countries, and especially from Great Britain, in an unfinished state. It is now become a common practice, for the foreign manufacturer to send his best cloths into our market in this manner, to his Agent or Consignee, at an invoice price varying from two to four dollars per yard, they are here finished at an expense, from twelve and a half, to fifty cents per yard, and then sold from four to eight dollars per yard, thereby evading a great part of the duty which was designed by the law to be levied upon fine woollen cloths.

By this means our manufacturers have to compete with cloths, which cost from three to six dollars per yard, duties paid, which are as good as they can afford from four to eight dollars per yard; he had to pay eighty cents per pound for his wool—Consequently, he must make his prices, his purchases of wool, upon what his cloths will be worth in the market.

Besides this way of evading the law, a vast amount of fine woollen cloths, are every year smuggled into the United States, to the great injury of the manufacturer of fine woollen cloths in this country, as well as the regular dealer in foreign ones.

But still, were our wool growers to cleanse their wool well, make it free from dirt, tags &c. and have it well prepared for market, they would soon find that fine wool, would command a good price.

But sir, the truth is, almost every Farmer says his wool is fine, hardly a wool grower in New England, but thinks he raises fine wool, but such is not the fact. Let some of our Farmers just compare their wool, with the lot referred to above, and they would perceive the difference at once. But in the room of that, they may have compared their wool with some of their neighbors flocks of the native breed, or some other coarse wooled animal, and forsooth, they suppose, they have a fine article, when in fact, did they but compare it with a lot which was actually such, they would readily acknowledge their mistake.

Then Mr Editor, the case is, if we wish to get a good price for our wool, we must keep the sheep that produces it of a fine quality, and in order to do this, we must take the pains to procure the sheep which will give us a good fine fleece, and how few Farmers are there in this State who do this, for it must be apparent to almost every one, that we have but few, very few fine wooled sheep in this State, and in room of such, we find most of our Farmers have a coarse wooled animal, their fleeces filled with hay, chaff, dirt, &c. owing to their careless and slovenly manner of feeding them, their wool not half washed, tied up with elm bark or withes, and because they cannot get more than forty or fifty cents per pound for it, grumble at the purchaser, or lay the blame upon the Government.

A. B.

Nov. 7, 1839.

Cheap food for Stock. A correspondent of the Poughkeepsie Telegraph states that his



crop of beets, sugar beets and mangel wurtzel, which he was then harvesting, would be 1000 or 1200 bushels from less than an acre of land. His largest six sugar beets weighed sixty-seven pounds. The cost of raising did not exceed six cents per bushel.

Though we have numerous instances of the large yield of roots and their great value for stock, showing them to be a very profitable crop, yet many farmers are slow in adopting this great improvement in their business. As the country becomes more thickly settled, farmers will be more limited in the extent of their lands for mowing and grazing, and in order to keep as much or more stock on less land they must raise roots.

With proper attention to this business, twice or three times as much stock can be supported, and in better condition too, from the same land, as there can be by feeding on hay and grain. Sugar beets and other valuable roots for stock will generally produce twenty tons to the acre, which is worth as much as seven tons of hay.

The fall is a good time for preparing ground for root crops; let it be freed from stones, and well ploughed, then by exposure to the frost the earth will become finely pulverized.

If the manure can be put on in the fall, it is all the better, for it will not waste by evaporation in the cold season, and if the ground be well prepared and the manure applied in the fall, and the ground be harrowed or stirred with the cultivator a few times in the spring before sowing to kill the weeds, there will be but a few weeds after sowing; this method will save half the expense in cultivation as we showed particularly in an article on this subject in the past summer.

#### DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

**Stone Dressing Machine.** A machine invented by Dr. John D. Buzzell is in operation in Philadelphia, which is thus described by the U. States Gazette:

The machine is moved by steam power, and seems to operate on granite and marble very much as the wood planing and grooving machine operates on the pine boards.

The whole process of reducing the "rough ashlar" to a smooth surface, and preparing it for immediate application to building, is performed by the machine, and, as we understood by the person who had it in care, at an immense saving of labor. We cannot speak as to the exact saving, inasmuch as we did not see enough of the operation to form a judgment therefrom, even had we a knowledge of that kind to warrant our sitting in judgment upon such matters.

The machine is truly ingenious, working with wonderful exactness, and we should think that every machinist in the city would feel gratified to observe its motions whilst stone cutters and marble masons have a direct interest in its success.

**Useful Invention.** A new invention or improvement, which promises to be one of great utility, has been recently patented by a gentleman of this city. It is in the form of a ship's caboose, but, from its more important attribute, is called a "Fresh Water Extractor." This improved caboose, or Fresh Water Extractor, is designed for the ordinary culinary purposes, and, at the same time, and without additional fuel, for the distillation of fresh water from the water of the ocean. The machine, if such it may be termed, contains two boilers, one for salt and the other for fresh water; an oven subdivided by a horizontal partition; and on the top are four boilers of tin, any or all of which may be used as occasion requires. With a slow fire, it distills fresh water from salt at the rate of two gallons an hour. By keeping up a brisker fire, the process may be much accelerated, if necessary. The general construction of

the caboose is well adapted to the objects to be accomplished; and it is, besides, so arranged as to be easily preserved in good working order. A caboose of this kind must evidently possess great advantages over those heretofore in use, and one very material advantage is, that it enables vessels, so provided, to dispense with a large proportion of the water casks which were necessary under the old system. The march of improvement is truly onward.—*Balt. Pat.*

**NEW AND IMPORTANT INVENTION.**—The Hartford Review informs us that Mr S. Penfield, of that city, has constructed a new and valuable machine, to be used at fires, for the purpose of enabling the firemen more easily to extinguish the flames, by throwing water into the highest windows, and on the roofs of the highest buildings. It consists of an upright or post fifty feet high, and of sufficient strength to remain firm when in operation. It is placed on a base of cross pieces, supported by four wheels, by which the whole can be moved at pleasure. A box or place made for one or two persons to stand in, surrounds the upright; and is fastened to it and constructed in such a manner, that the person inside may hold the hose pipe attached to the hose in one hand, and with the other he may turn a crank, by which he can raise himself to the top of the upright. When at the top, he can stand up entirely screened from the fire, and direct the water from the hose upon any part of the building, into any of the windows, and in such a manner as to do fifty times the amount of good, that is accomplished by directing the water up, instead of throwing it down.

The editor had the pleasure of seeing the machine in operation on Saturday, for the first time, on trial, and its success left no doubt of its ultimate usefulness. Mr Penfield has been offered \$10,000 for one half of the right to the invention.

**Planing Machine.** The planing machine of Messrs. Hering & Tatem, in South street, near Thirteenth, is now in full operation. A more perfect piece of machinery we have never witnessed. The ease, rapidity and regularity of its motions fully attest the skill of the maker, and justify the expectations of the proprietors. We have not now time to enter into a minute account of the process of planing and grooving boards, as they are there executed. Suffice it to say, that the machine differs totally from any other which we have witnessed. The board or plank is rendered perfectly smooth by a series of planes revolving over its surface. The equality of surface thus effected, is remarkable. The groove is cut out by a circular saw, acting in a direction contrary to the motion of the board; which is driven between compressed rollers through the planes, and when planed, tongued and grooved, is projected into a board yard, some twenty feet below.

**Important Invention.** Mr Frederick Le Mesurier, surgeon, has recently invented a new pump for ships and mines, on a principle infinitely superior, for all practical purposes, to any yet discovered. He is at present in London taking out a patent for it, and intends extending that patent to France, Holland and the United States. Some of the peculiarities of this pump are, the almost total absence of friction—the impossibility of its getting choked by sand, wheat, or even small stones—and a capability, in a small sized one, worked by only one man, of delivering a hogshead of water in a minute and a half. Larger sized ones, worked by two or more men, may be made to deliver two or more hogsheads per minute; and in mines, where the pumps are worked by steam-engines, the power may be indefinitely increased. We understand that the piston is dispensed with, and that a vacuum is produced by means of an India rubber bag, stretched on

rings. Mr Le Mesurier, it is reported, has been offered £12,000 for the patent, it being foreseen that this pump must supersede all others, both in ships and mines.

**Hops.**—The quantity of hops used in England in the manufacture of beer is enormous. It is computed that in 1838, the hop plantation covered an area of 56,362 acres!

#### LEGAL.

**MR. EDITOR.**—Please answer the following questions, and much oblige A SUBSCRIBER. *Fayette, Nov. 20, 1839.*

Suppose a town raises money to repair their Highways, can the Assessors assess more than two dollars on a single poll, including all the money raised in said town?

If a town supports their Highways by labor, can the Assessors assess more than two dollars on the single poll, including what they have to pay in money and labor?

**ANSWER.**—The public Statute of 1821, chap. 116, Sec. 15, provides "that all County, town and plantation rates and taxes shall be assessed and apportioned by the Assessors of the several towns and plantations within this State, upon the polls of, and estates within the same, according to the rules that shall be prescribed in and by this act, and the then last tax act of the Legislature."

The last tax act passed by the Legislature was in 1835, the 2d Sec. of which prescribes a rule furnishing an answer to the foregoing questions.

**SECT. 2.** *Be it further enacted,* That the Treasurer of the State, shall forthwith send his warrant, directed to the Selectmen or Assessors of each town, plantation or other place, taxed as aforesaid, requiring them respectively to assess the sum, so charged, in manner following, viz: To each male poll above the age of twenty-one years, within their respective towns and plantations, seventeen cents, provided the same shall not exceed one sixth part of the whole sum to be assessed; and if, at seventeen cents on the poll, the poll tax shall exceed one sixth part of the sum to be assessed, the poll tax shall be so reduced, as not to exceed one sixth part of such tax, but shall be made as nearly equal as may be, to said sixth part of the whole; and if, by the above rules, the proportion of the State, County, and Town or Plantation taxes, exclusive of highway taxes, to be paid by the polls, shall, in any town or plantation, exceed two dollars on each poll, it shall be reduced so as to make that sum; and the highway taxes in such town or plantation shall be assessed in the same proportion and the residue of such sum charged, as aforesaid, to each town, plantation, or other place, respectively, to assess upon the respective inhabitants thereof, according to the value of the real estate therein owned or possessed, by each of them on the first day of May.

The remainder of this Section points out taxable property other than real estate.

If we mistake not the meaning of our correspondent, his intention is to inquire whether a greater sum than two dollars can be legally assessed on a single poll for all State, County and town taxes, including the highway tax. One sixth part of the highway tax is to be assessed on the polls, provided the tax on a single poll does not exceed two dollars, and one sixth part of the "money tax," as it is called, including State (we have none this year) County and town taxes, exclusive of the highway tax, is to be assessed on the polls, provided the tax on a single poll does not exceed two dollars. So that a single poll may be taxed more than two dollars, but not more than four dollars for all the purposes mentioned. We refer, of course, to taxes annually assessed by towns, and answer both questions of our correspondent in the affirmative.





## AGRICULTURAL.

PRIZE ESSAY.  
ON AGRICULTURE.

BY J. BONTMAN, of Nova Scotia.

MR. STILES:—Sir,—I am happy to see that agriculture is beginning to excite that attention which it is so deserving of. When societies of operative farmers are exerting themselves to promote its interests, and public spirited individuals offering premiums for its encouragement, it augurs well for improvement in that line.

A system of agriculture would require at least ten essays to do it any thing like justice; I shall therefore, being restricted to one, confine my observations chiefly to that part of it which is different from that practiced in Britain; and as this difference arises mostly from the length of the winter—newness of the country, as to agriculture—and the high price of labor,—we shall advert to them separately, in their proper places. The soil here is composed of the same materials as there, and if treated in a proper manner, would repay the labors of the husbandman equally as well.

In order to set a person on the right path, it is necessary to convince him that he has gone astray.—This I am persuaded is the case with many, or there would be fewer symptoms of poverty, and less complaint for want. We shall strive to point out some of what we conceive to be errors in the system, and propose a remedy.

As to the rotation or course of cropping to be adopted, instead of advancing any hypothetical reasoning, I shall make that known which is my own practice, with the result attending it; but in doing so, I am aware that I run the risk of being accused of wearing spectacles of high magnifying power. But my statements, if doubted, I can support by good evidence; and as bare assertions are not the most likely to make a lasting impression upon the mind, where I think it needful I shall assign reasons for what is adduced.

In the prosecution of the plan here marked out, I shall in the first place take notice of the length of the winter, or rather the late setting in of the spring, as it affects agriculture: In ordinary seasons it is time to sow the grain by the time the frost is out of the ground, and it is as dry as to be in season for working; it is therefore necessary to have the land prepared before, as far as possible; and if advantage is taken of the fine long fall we are favored with, there will be little difficulty in this respect. In ordinary seasons the fields are in fit state for sowing grain by the first of May, and if the teams are vigorous and the hands active, the spring work may be accomplished in good time and state, by nearly the last of July, to which time turnips may be sowed. As the fields are shut up through the winter by frost and snow, it will be necessary to have the turnips and other roots of the kind, off them by the middle of November; this requires large cellars, which ought to be well filled.

The newness of the country, as connected with agriculture, comes next to be considered. This in some respects is an advantage: A poor man, with but little skill in the business, has a far better chance to succeed, than if he was set down upon old worn-out land. There he could do a little with his axe and hoe; but when it comes to the plough, the stumping, and stoning, and levelling the land is such a tedious process, that it requires a long time to effect

it; but a good many I conceive, oppress themselves in bringing more under cultivation than they can manage to advantage; but more of this after. The rough state of the roads, in many instances, tends to retard the operations of husbandry; and the system of barter, in place of a proper circulating medium, is inimical to the farmer's going a-head. What falls next under consideration is perhaps a greater barrier to the progress of improvement than the other obstacles taken together, namely, the high price of labor. To counteract this difficulty as far as possible, every means should be used to abridge the labor: The best description of implements attainable should be used—the most expeditious method of performing the different operations adopted—and no one should in any case attempt to cultivate more land than he can keep in complete order. To show the propriety of the last remark, we shall illustrate it by calculating the expenses and profits, attending a certain amount of labor bestowed upon different spaces of land. We shall suppose that three men, in similar circumstances, whom we shall call Bob, Tom, and Dick, have each thirty acres of land fit for the plough. Bob says to himself, "Now I know that I cannot manage all my land to advantage; I will try ten, and see if the profits arising from my labor upon that, will enable me to hire to cultivate the rest." By good management, he finds that the average value of his crop per acre is ten pounds a year, including what he can make off his dairy, and sheep, from his twenty acres of pasture, over what he would do without it. Tom supposes that twenty acres is the proper breadth to till; and by hard labor he can raise a crop worth five pounds per acre, including the additional produce from his dairy and sheep, by the pasture of his other ten acres. Dick says, "I'll work very hard for a while, and by and bye, from the produce of my thirty acres, all under culture, I'll be able to hire to work it, and then I can live at my ease." But he is disappointed; from his labor being so divided—his fences being in such poor repair, his cattle are so breachy that he cannot keep them out of the fields; and from other untoward circumstances, the average value of his crop per acre is only three pounds.

Let us now see the relative positions they stand in, at the end of ten years: Bob's expectations are fully realized: The profits from his ten acres enabled him to hire such assistance that he has now twenty acres under complete cultivation, and although he does not work very hard himself, every thing seems to be going on smoothly. Tom by persevering industry has made a fair living; but from the additional expenses incurred in carrying on the business, he has never been able to get any assistance, and circumstances are about the same with him as at the outset. After a few years, Dick discovered that Nova Scotia was no place for farming at all; the winters so long—the soil so poor—and the climate so miserably bad, that it would not do at all. So he sold off, and away to the Ohio; but in passing one of those eternal long swamps on the way, with a body broken down by hard labor, and a mind soured by vexation, he caught a fever and ague, and just as he got to paradise he died. By balancing the account it now stands thus:

Bob—a prosperous and contented farmer.

Tom—working hard for a living.

Dick—done.

Having made these introductory remarks, we now come to what is more strictly the subject of the essay, viz: a rotation or course of cropping adapted to this country. What I practice, and what I would recommend as being most suitable in a general way, is what is called the five shift rotation; that is, a course that embraces five years in going over it, and is performed in the following manner: It is nec-

essary to have the farm divided into five equal parts; then suppose the whole to be in lea, that is, grass land—the first year, one fifth has to be ploughed up for oats or wheat; the second year, what was broke up the first year has to be in green crop, and another fifth ploughed up from the lea; the third year, what was first broke up will be in wheat after green crop, to be sowed out with hay seed—what was next broke up will be in grain crop, and another fifth ploughed up from the lea; the fourth year, what was broke up the first year will be in hay, what the second in wheat sowed out with hay seed, what the third in green crop, and another fifth ploughed up from the lea; the fifth and last year of the course, what was broke up the first year will be in the second crop of hay, what was broke up the second year in the first crop of hay, what the third in what sowed out with hay seed, what the fourth in green crop, and the fifth and last plot ploughed up from the lea for wheat or oats. The rotation will then be arranged in the following order: One fifth two year old hay; one fifth one year old hay; one do. wheat after green crop sowed out with hay seed; one do. green crop, and one do. oats or wheat after the lea. I conceive there cannot now be any misunderstanding about the way in which the rotation goes on: every following year there has to be one fifth ploughed up from two year old grass land, and one fifth sowed out with grass seeds.

If space permitted, we might now delineate other rotations, and point out the profits and expenses attending them, and compare them with this; but we think it will answer a better purpose to show more fully the advantages of the one here recommended.—To derive the greatest possible profit from land, and labor bestowed upon it, is the ultimate object with most farmers; the course here prescribed we shall endeavor to show is the most likely to attain the end.

The whole of the land during the whole course, if rightly managed, will yield valuable crops: It is well known that if land is kept more than two years in hay, (except in particular situations,) there will be a great falling off in the produce, and that when ploughed up, there will not be such a heavy crop of grain. Broke up at two years old, there will be a fair crop of wheat. By the frequent changes from green to white crop, and vice versa, they will all partake of what nourishment the soil is capable of affording; and by taking only one white crop after the lea, the land will not be so exhausted as to require a great quantity of manure for green crop, or so polluted with weeds as to need much labor to keep it clean; and the probability is, that the crop of wheat after it, will be abundant. The hay land will give something about three tons on the acre; and if the green crop is good, which it likely will be, the probable average value of the crop per acre over the farm will be £9. This I presume, most people will allow, may make a fair living.

I shall now, by anticipation, answer some objections that is likely to be started to the course here proposed: It is an opinion with many, that without pasturing, the land would get exhausted, so that it would not carry crops. To prevent this, it is only needful, in ploughing the land for green crop, to go a little deeper than usual, and turn up a few inches of fresh soil; this will at the same time recruit the land, and make it easier dressed, as the weeds will be thrown down from the surface. Some may say that such a high proportion as one fifth cannot be manured each year. By using the proper means I find it can; but if there should be a failure, part of the green crop plot may be put in some kind of crop that will do without manure, say pease. It may be thought that two fifths will not give a sufficient quantity of hay; at the rate we have spoke of, a farm of twenty-five acres will give thirty tons of hay; and the



\*straw fed along with esculent roots, will keep the stock in good order, at the same time it will give stable manure of a superior quality.—The last objection I shall now advert to, and which I consider the weightiest, is, that where there is an addition made to the arable part of the farm every year, no fixed system can be acted upon. This, to be sure, is not very easily got over; but to obviate the difficulty as far as possible, I shall suggest a plan: Let the part of the farm that is brought under tillage, if it should be but five acres, be laid off in the way here recommended, and worked by itself, until there is as much more brought in as it may be necessary to arrange the fields anew; and if this is kept in view for some years before the new arrangement, it may be effected without much trouble. To an inexperienced farmer, this plan would bring him on by degrees to act in a systematic way; and I am far mistaken if he would not have more profit and pleasure in going on with it, than in the ordinary way, where no method is attended to.

It will readily occur to many, that the same system would not be equally suitable in all situations, and under every circumstance. This is the case: Where the soil is more adapted to grass than grain, and of course where live stock will be a chief object, a rotation that takes seven years to complete it, may be adopted to advantage. It requires less manure, and is attended with less labor than the former; but the profits are not so high from a given extent. Were I to enter into particulars with regard to it, some might say I had not recommended any particular system; I shall therefore barely state the order of crops in the course, and if further information is wished in regard to it, I will cheerfully give it at an after time.

When the land is broke up from lea, the first crop is oats; with twice ploughing and a little manure, the second crop may be wheat—the third green crop—the fourth wheat sowed out with hay seed—the fifth and sixth hay—the seventh hay or pasture. The land will be in the fittest state for breaking up, to begin the course again, by pasturing the last year. The average return or yield per acre, per annum, for the whole course, if well managed, by the seven shift rotation, may be £7 10.

It may be considered a deficiency, in prescribing a system of agriculture, not to say anything of the management of live stock: We would therefore recommend that the best breeds of the different kinds be selected—that they have comfortable places to dwell in—and that in no case there be more kept than can be properly fed and attended.

I would now beg the indulgence of your readers, while I make a few concluding remarks, which although no part of a system of agriculture, yet are closely connected with it.

Unfortunately for Nova Scotia, there has but very few farmers of skill and capital emigrated to it: True, now and then a farm servant comes over, who has been in the way of performing all the different agricultural operations expertly, and because he has seen excellent crops produced by his labor in Britain, he thinks and says that he is a farmer, and as such he is hired at high wages by some gentleman who knows little about farming, to manage his farm. Mark the consequences: Without any knowledge of the localities of the country, and even without thinking that it is needful to know them, he commences. Without any regular system to act upon, he fixes upon so much for wheat—so much for potatoes—and likely so much for turnips, &c.: By applying manure of an improper kind for the soil on his potato ground—by sowing the wheat too thick or at a wrong time—and it may be by sowing the turnips too early,—there is a failure to a certain degree of the whole. Ask him the reason, and he imputes it to the country. Ask him the principles upon which his operations

are conducted, and he seems confounded; the chance is, that he knows not what you mean. I shall illustrate this by a parallel case in mechanics, which I have little doubt will be better understood by most of your readers.—Suppose a man who had been employed a long time in feeding the furnace of a steam engine, and who had been very careful in throwing in shovelfull after shovelfull quite regularly, and by so doing he knew the machinery was kept in motion some how or other; but ask him the difference between the high and low pressure principle, and he is lost, knowing nothing about steam pressure at all, and being unacquainted with the weight of the atmosphere.

At a meeting lately, where I happened to be present, chemistry happened to be spoken of as applied to soap making, when one of the party observed, that all the farmers' wives in this country were endowed with a natural instinct for making soap: In like manner, it seems to be a prevailing opinion that all men are endowed with a natural instinct to be farmers; that there is nothing needed but persevering industry and care. This is quite a mistake; for want of knowledge or science to direct this industry and care, its fruits are often missed. The generally concurring testimony of the few scientific farmers we have in Nova Scotia is, that its soil is susceptible of improvement, to yield all that it is needful to maintain its inhabitants, and I have little doubt a surplus to help a neighbor might be attained too.

#### PLAN OF FIVE SHIFT ROTATION.

1st year.	2d year.	3d year.	4th year.	5th year.
Oats.	Green Crop.	Wheat sowed out with hay seed.	Hay.	Hay.

#### PLAN OF SEVEN SHIFT ROTATION.

1st yr.	2d yr.	3d yr.	3d yr.	5th yr.	6th yr.	7th yr.
Oats.	Oats, wheat or barley.	Green crop.	Wheat sowed out with hay seed.	Hay.	Hay.	Hay or pasture.

*Mechanic & Farmer.*

#### LUNAR INFLUENCE.

*Respected Friend J. Buel:*—I have many times heard the remark that pork killed on the increase of the moon was better, or would waste less in cooking than that killed on the old or decrease of the moon; and that corn, beans, peas, &c. would grow and yield better planted on the increase, and potatoes, turnips, parsnips, &c. were best planted on the decrease of the moon.—These things I have usually disregarded in my practice.

In the tenth number of the 5th volume of the *Cultivator*, Calvin Butler states his experience in regard to pork, and on speaking of the subject among some of my neighbors, one observed, he did not care about the moon if the wind blew from the south at the time, his meat would not shrink in cooking. Another said "if his pigs were littered on the increase of the moon, it was of no consequence to him about the moon or wind when he killed them."

Among my hogs intended for my own use the present season, were two of the same litter so near alike in color, shape, size and fatness, that it was not easy to see any difference. I therefore determined to try the matter to my own satisfaction. Accordingly, on the 28th of the 12th month, two or three days before the full moon, one of them was killed with the rest of my hogs, which weighed 103 pounds, was cut up in the usual wanner, marked No. 1, and salted away. Two weeks afterwards the other was killed, weighing 118 pounds, was cut up and salted as the other and marked No. 2. About two months afterwards a ham, No. 1, weighing 11 1-2 pounds was boiled whole ex-

cept the shank, which lost three ounces; two weeks after that, a ham, No. 2, weighing 13 pounds, was boiled as the first, which lost four ounces in cooking. About the first of the summer, the other ham, No. 2, was boiled and lost four ounces; the other No. 1 was used without knowing when, consequently without weighing. Since that time two of the middlings have been used in my family, alternately boiling a piece of one and then the other. I have not, neither has my family been able to discover any difference in the shrinking of the meat: it was evident that the last killed was the fattest, and if there was any difference in the flavor of the meat it certainly was in favor of that last killed.

I may here remark that in North Carolina and Virginia, hogs designed to make bacon for our families' use, are preferred that will weigh 100 to 150 pounds each, consequently the greater number of hogs when killed, does not exceed the latter weight. Our method of curing bacon is, after the hogs are cold, take off the head and separate the ribs from the back bone, with an axe, split the hog open, take out the back bone and flakes, then divide each side into three parts, ham, shoulder and middling; trim the joints smooth, then to each ham or shoulder, put a tea spoon full of salt petre, rub it on the flesh side, then salt it well with common salt, made pretty fine and pack it away in casks or in bulk:—in a week or ten days overhaul it, arrange the salt on the meat again, and if necessary add more salt and lay it away again; in two or three weeks after, wash off the salt and hang it up and smoke it a brown color, and let it remain hanging until used or taken to market.

If I can have hogs of about a year old, with small bone well covered with meat and fat, managed as above, whether the moon be old or new or the wind blow from the north or south when they are killed, I have confidence that I shall have good bacon, and that it will not waste much in cooking. Thy friend,

*Albany Cultivator.*

DAVID WHITE.

*Newby's Bridge, N. C. 9th month 26th, 1839.*

*The Mahogany Tree* in St. Domingo, is tall, straight and beautiful, with red flowers, and oval lemon sized fruit. When the tree grows on a barren soil, the grain of this wood is beautifully variegated—upon rich ground it is pale, open, and of little value. The machinal tree, also grows upon this island; and its wood furnishes slabs for furniture, interspersed with beautiful green and yellow veins like marble; but the dust of this wood is of so acrid and poisonous nature that the carpenters are forced to work with gauze masks to protect them from its injurious effects.

The cultivation of silk in Prussia is yearly increasing, notwithstanding the frosts which destroy every winter a considerable number of mulberry trees. In the neighborhood of Potsdam there are now 278 plantations of that tree. Last year's crop exceeded 13,000 lbs. of silk of an excellent quality, which sold at the rate of from 30f. to 37f. 50c. per pound.

*Cutlery establishment in Maine.*—At the establishment of G. & D. N. Ropes, at Saccarappa village, Westbrook, for the Manufactory of cutlery, it is expected soon to finish 100 sets of table knives and forks per diem. The workmanship is said to be of the first order.

*Mothers and Daughters.* It was a judicious resolution of a father, as well as a most pleasing compliment to his wife, when, on being asked by a friend what he intended to do with his girls, he replied, "I intend to apprentice them to their mother, that they may learn the art of improving time, and be fitted to become like her—wives, mothers, heads of families, and useful members of society." Equally just, but bitterly painful, was the remark of the un-



happy husband of a vain, thoughtless, dressy slattern. "It is hard to say it, but if my girls are to have a chance of growing up good for any thing, they must be sent out of the way of their mother's example."

### SUMMARY.

#### To our Subscribers.

The present volume is now drawing near its close, and we feel our NEED of the small sums due us in order to meet our engagements. We should be much obliged to those who can conveniently remit what is due, if they would have "compassion on us," and not "pass by on the other side." If it is inconvenient to pay the whole amount to the close of the 7th volume, we shall be thankful for a part, (what they can spare, small tho' it be,) for every little will help a little to pay our larger bills.

REMITTANCES BY MAIL. "A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the Publisher of a Newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself."—AMOS KENDALL.

Some of our subscribers may not be aware that they may save the postage on subscription money, by requesting the Postmaster where they reside to frank their letters containing such money, he being able to satisfy himself before a letter is sealed, that it contains nothing but what refers to the subscription.

Those who intend to avail themselves of our offer to receive payment in produce for a year's subscription, are reminded that it must be delivered within the year. When convenient it may be left at our Office, in Winthrop, at J. & J. True's, Bangor, at C. M. Ladd's, Hallowell, and at Horace Waters', Augusta—for which they will be allowed the fair market price at the place of delivery.

For the convenience of our subscribers, we are about copying a list for each town, with the amount due, so that they may ascertain what is due by calling on the Agent in their town, or at the place where their papers are left.

Texas. Private advices from Texas, received at New Orleans, represents the cities of Galveston and Houston as devastated by sickness. The Comanche Indians were making fresh disturbances. General Lemus, with the remnant of the Federalists, is said to have entered Texas as a refugee.

Sad Accident. Mr George Emerson of Danville, at work on the North Turner Bridge over the Androscoggin, fell from the top of the Bridge, a distance of 20 feet, on to a ledge. He struck on his shoulders, which caused an immediate paralysis of the spine, destroying all sensibility below the neck, except a slight feeling in each hand and arm. He has lain seventeen days in this condition, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Bridge has been completed and covered, and is now passable. It stands on the site of the old one swept off by the great freshet in January last.—Kennebec Journal.

The Times. Not less three thousand persons are said to have been discharged from employment in the city of New York on Saturday Nov 9th, for want of money to pay them and work to give them.

Letters from the West represent the quantity of produce on hand as unprecedented, but no purchasers.

Taking the Veil. The Georgetown, D. C. Advocate says that on Friday morning last five young ladies, belonging to wealthy families in the District, took the veil at the Convent of the Sisters of the Visitation.

Dreadful Earthquake. A letter from India gives an account of a dreadful earthquake, with which the city of Ava was visited on the 23d of March last. After some preliminary particulars, the account proceeds:—

The earth was rent in several places into wide chasms and fissures, from ten to twenty feet wide, from which deluges of water had gushed, and a large quantity of gray earth was thrown up, covering the place around several feet deep and emitting a sulphurous smell. The old cities of Ava and Tsagaia, with their numerous pagodas and other edifices, have also been reduced to heaps of ruins, and their walls shattered and thrown down. The towns and villages above and below the capital have likewise suffered, and it is

reported that some have even been swallowed up and others destroyed by inundation. The number of persons that perished here and in the surrounding towns and villages amounts to between 200 and 300, which number may of course be expected to swell as reports arrive from more distant places. We owe certainly our escape to the house being built of the same light materials as the generality of the buildings here; but we had nigh been swallowed up by some openings and gaps in the earth, for some of these were not many yards from our residence. An occurrence like this is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant in this country, nor is there any mention of one in their historical records.

Georgia and Maine. The Legislature of Maine having "declined taking any measures to give satisfaction to the State of Georgia for the violation of its constitutional rights, by the refusal of Governor Dunlap and Governor Kent to deliver up to its authorities upon their demand, the fugitives from its justice, Philbrook and Kelleran," Governor Gilmer says the latter State will be justified in declaring by law, that all citizens of Maine who may come within its jurisdiction on board of any vessel as owners, officers or mariners, shall be considered as doing so with the intent to commit the crime of seducing negro slaves from their owners, and be dealt with accordingly by the officers of justice.

Naval. On Saturday the frigate United States, Capt. Kearney, and the sloop-of-war Marion, sailed from Boston for New York.

The U. S. schooner Otsego, Lieut Shubrick, sailed from Key West for Tampa Bay about Oct. 28.

We regret to learn that John G. Deane, Esq. of this city, died at Narraguagus, quite suddenly, of bilious cholera, on Sunday last. Mr D. was formerly Land Agent, and was a man of superior talents and high respectability.—Portland Argus.

Fire at Limerick. A building containing a Grist Mill, Cabinet Shop, Lathing machine, together with all the tools, &c. belonging to Stephen Libbey Jr. Esq. was destroyed by fire on Wednesday Oct. 30th. Loss estimated at \$1000, no insurance.—Saco Dem.

Death of an Eccentric. On Tuesday the coroner of Albany, New York, held an inquest on the body of Ann Varrick, a maiden lady about 70 years old, at the corner of Hamilton and Union streets. She occupied a room alone, had been in ill health a number of months, would on no account permit persons to enter the room, always kept the door locked, whether in or out.—She had not been seen from Saturday till Tuesday morning. Her door was forced open and she was found dead in bed. Verdict of the jury—death by the visitation of God.

A fishing schooner belonging to Freeport, was lost near Clapboard Island during the gale last week with all on board—Captain Chase, his son and two others.

We regret to learn that Mr Welsch has met with a severe loss in the death of his splendid Giraffe, one of the pair which he imported to this country at an enormous expense.

Women at a Premium.—The Congress of Texas have passed a law granting 2,982 acres of good land to every woman, who will marry, during the present year, a citizen of that Republic, and who was such at the time of the declaration of their Independence.

More Patriot Troubles.—It is said that the Patriots on both sides of the lines are again preparing for winter operations. We sincerely hope it is not so; but from the fact that the Secretary of war has ordered Gen. Scott to make the tour of the frontier, we fear there is too much truth in the rumor.—Rochester Dem.

The committee on a Geological Survey of Vermont, have reported to Legislature in favor of the same, and of an appropriation of \$6000 to carry the same into effect.

Two hundred Russians, flying from religious persecution in their own country, are, according to the Peoria Register, about settling in the territory of Wisconsin.

Remedy for hard times—more ploughing on land banks and less discounting in paper banks.

Col. Aaron Brigham of Marlboro, picked from one tree this season, twenty-two barrels of Baldwin apples, which he sold at his own door for \$55.—Boston Traveller.

The two hundredth Anniversary of the First Baptist Church in Providence, was celebrated in that city on Friday last in a highly interesting manner.

Of 178 prisoners received at the State Penitentiary at Philadelphia during 1828, 115 had never been bound to any trade.

The Blue ink which is getting into common use is said to be composed in part of Prussic acid, one of the most poisonous substances in nature. People should be cautious what they do with it.

The United States Bank now redeems its post notes, payable at the U. S. Bank in New-York, and it is expected will soon resume specie payments in full.

It is Stated that the town of Houston, Texas, with a population of 3000, has no house of worship, but has a theatre, 50 gambling houses, and near 100 grog shops.

The Philadelphia Banks will not declare dividends during the suspension. The opinion gains ground that the Pennsylvania Banks will resume within sixty days.

The State Agricultural Society of New Jersey have passed resolutions expressive of deep regret at the death of Judge Buel, of New York.

Daniel Watson, of Kingston, Mass. was accidentally killed on Tuesday afternoon, while shooting ducks with Wardsworth Hunt.

A Mr Cunningham was blown up in some blasting operations at St. Louis, and his entrails torn out; yet he survived at the last accounts.

A paper has been started in Memphis, Tenn., under the name of "Loafer," and another at Jefferson, Ia., called the "Humbug."

A man by the name of Tibbetts, who belonged to Vassalboro', jumped into the Kennebec at Bath on the 11th inst. and was drowned. Rum, says the Telegraph, was the cause of it.

Mr Ward residing in Spring street, Roxbury was found dead near his residence, last Thursday night. He had been out driving an ox team with a load of lumber from the city, and it is supposed that he fell from the tongue of the wagon while asleep, and that the wheels passed over his head, which was dreadfully crushed.

They are luxuriating on green peas at Wilmington, N. C.

THE STATESMAN, or Principles of Legislation and Law of the State of Maine and the United States, is the title of a work soon to be published by the Hon. John Holmes.

The Belfast Journal records the death of John Cochran, who made one of the famous "Boston Tea Party." He was born in Boston, and removed to Belfast a number of years since. He was a man of good property, which is not always the case with our revolutionary veterans, and highly respected by a large circle of friends.

Subscribers will confer a favor by not lending their papers. Borrowers are always turning up their noses at something it contains.—Newburyport Herald.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat alone of Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, will be 16,000,000 of bushels, or 2,000,000 quarters, equal to one half the deficiency of the whole grain crop of England, and double the deficiency of the wheat crop of Great Britain.

### Married,

"Here she goes and there she goes."

Married in Winthrop on Thursday last, by Rev. Mr. Thorston, Mr. Charles B. Stinchfield, of St. Albans, to Miss Abigail Wood, daughter of Elijah Wood, Esq. Also, by Rev. Mr. Quimby, Mr. Lewis Wood to Miss Ann A. Snell; Mr. Lewis Cobb to Miss Jerusha L. Snell; Mr. Benjamin P. Briggs to Miss Susan Snell, daughters of Mr. John E. Snell of this town.

It gives us pleasure to make the above record as it bodes well for the country. They were good girls yesterday—and are good wives to day, and we doubt not they will prosper, inasmuch as they did not forget the poor Editor and Typos in the joyous hour of their espousals. We wish them a pleasant and a sunny voyage through life, and in the evening of their days, may they find themselves surrounded by a goodly multitude of sons and daughters, of children & children's children—all strong—healthy—industrious, virtuous and happy.

In Norridgewock, James M. Adams of Anson, to Miss Abigail Russell of Farkes.

In Gardiner, Dr. Elisha J. Ford to Miss Mary D. Cox.

In Bethel, Capt. James Estes to Miss Mary York, both of B.

In Belfast, Col. Wm. Ellingwood of Frankfort, to Miss Sophia Ann Bradman,

In Dexter, Mr. Jeremiah Page to Miss Sarah G. Crowell.

In Worthington, Ohio, John N. Dodge, late of Fayette, Me. to Miss Melissa Peck, of Clinton.



## DEED,

In this town, on the 18th inst. Mrs. Patience, wife of the late Capt. Solomon Stanley, aged XCIV years 4 months. In North Andover, Mass. on the 3d inst Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. John F. Stevens, formerly Miss Holt of this town, aged 29 years. In this dispensation of Providence many in this village can sympathize deeply with the bereaved and afflicted relatives, endeared as the deceased was to all acquaintances by the recollection of her many virtues. As one of them well observes, the husband "has been bereaved of an affectionate wife, his children of a kind mother, the neighbors of a good neighbor, and the world of a bright example."

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Monday Nov. 11, 1839. (From the New England Farmer.)

At Market 1100 Beef Cattle, 850 Stores, 2700 Sheep, and 1280 Swine.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle—First quality \$6.75 a 7.00; 2d do. 5.75 a 6.25; 3d, 4.50 a 5.25.

Barrelling Cattle—A sufficient number was not purchased to establish prices.

Stores—Sales dull; very few purchasers at market, probably on account of the election. We quote yearlings \$10 a 12; two year old 15 a 16.

Cows and Calves—Dull; no sales noticed.

Sheep—Lots were taken at \$1.50, 1.62, 1.81, 2, 2.25 and 2.50.

Swine—Lots to peddle were taken at 4, 4 1-4 a 4 1-2 cts. for Sows, and 6 a 6 1-2 for Barrows. At retail, 5 a 5 1-2 for Sows, and 6 a 6 1-2 for Barrows. There was a lot of Berkshire Shoats at market, some of which were full blooded, and sold, but we did not learn the price.

## Notice to Teachers.

The Superintending School Committee of the town of Winthrop will be in session at the study of Rev. Mr. Thurston, on Friday the 29th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of examining those who may offer themselves as instructors, and who have engaged schools in town. Per Order.

## Improved swine and sheep.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public that he intends to keep his full blooded BERKSHIRE BOAR, for the use of Sows the ensuing winter, at his Farm in Hallowell. This animal was obtained last spring from Lexington, Mass., from stock lately imported by Elias Phinney. There is a breed of Swine extant in our State, which have been erroneously called "Berkshire," which are very unlike and inferior to the true blood. This breed is now universally acknowledged where it is known in this country, to be superior to all others; they combine the qualities of large size, with a quiet disposition, early maturity and easy to fatten;—They are long bodied, short legged, broad and straight in their back and remarkably full in their quarters. To this Boar was awarded the first premium at the Kennebec Agricultural Fair, recently held at Winthrop.

Terms, Two Dollars, cash, for the season. Sows brought from a distance, and which it may be found necessary to leave for a time, will be well tended, for which will be charged 50 cents per week extra.

My old Bedford Boar, which is between four and five years old, will be kept the ensuing winter at Daniel Craig's, of Readfield; he is a fine animal and has been remarkably honored in his descendants—he received the Kennebec Agricultural Society's first premium in A. D. 1835, and his progeny has received premiums every year since, of the same Society, and several times they have received premiums from the Penobscot and Somerset Ag. Societies. I have received orders for his pigs, during the past summer, from four different States of the Union, and also from the Dist. of Columbia, which I have answered by forwarding them. Terms, one dollar for the season, cash. I have for sale 2 pairs of Bedford Pigs, six weeks old, from the Sow that was exhibited at Winthrop, and took the first premium at the late Cattle Show and Fair, and one pair of Bedford and Mackey pigs. Also for sale or to let, one Buck, half South Down, one fourth Dishley, and one fourth Merino. J. W. HAINS.

Hallowell, 11th Mo. 12th, 1839. 45

## Lost,

Near Moody's Mills in Monmouth, about the latter part of Oct. a Drab Great Coat, and a Buffalo Skin, marked in large capital letters, SPENCER. Whoever has found the same and will return them to the subscriber shall be suitably rewarded. THOMAS LONGLEY.

Greene, Nov. 16, 1839. 3w45

## Brandreth's Pills.

JUST received a fresh supply of the genuine Brandreth's Pills, which will be kept constantly for sale by P. BENSON, Jr. & Co. Winthrop, Nov. 16, 1839. 9w44.

## 100 bushels of Potatoes Wanted.

Potatoes will be received in payment for the Maine Farmer if delivered any time this month. Nov. 16.

## Tannery for Sale in Greene.

THE Tannery occupied by MERRICK LAMB of Greene Corner, is now offered for sale. It is well situated for business, being the only establishment of the kind in town. There are on the premises a good dwelling house, Stable Bark-house, Currier's shop, Beam-house and Woodshed. For terms apply to Capt. LAMB, on the premises, or to (421f) E. BARRELL.

## New Works on Agriculture and Horticulture.

WEEDS, JORDAN & Co. 121 Washington street, Boston, have in course of publication a series of practical works on the Theory and Practice of Agriculture, Horticulture and Floriculture and Farming and Gardening in all their varieties, also on Swine Horses, Cattle, Bees, Silk, Beet Root Sugar, the Dairy, Manures, &c. The works will be by the very best authors, and will be printed and bound in handsome style, and where necessary, illustrated with engravings. Some of the series are already published and others in press. They will be sold separately or in sets as may be desired.

## The Works Published are

1. *Kenrick's Silk Grower's Guide*, a practical work on the growing of the Mulberry, with some instructions concerning the Silk Worm and its product.
2. *Cobb's Silk Manual*, with twenty engravings of Machinery, Worms, Reels, Leaves, &c. Mr. Cobb is so well known as a pioneer in the Silk Culture, and his experience has been so extensive that his work will be found one of the very best for the American Silk Culturist.
3. *Fruit-Garden Companion*, by E. Sayers, a practical Gardener, author of the "Flower Garden Companion." The Post says, "Mr. Sayers has proved himself a thorough master of his subject, and his work cannot fail to be highly popular with the votaries of that beautiful science."
- The following are nearly ready or in preparation.
1. *The Economy of the Hog Pen*, or the Raising and Fattening of Swine for the State of Massachusetts.
2. *The Economy of Manure*, or the Method, Materials and Mode of making Manures.
3. *Flower Garden Companion*, new edition, by E. Sayers, author of "Fruit Garden Companion."
4. *Culture of the Dahlia and Cactus*, a practical Treatise on its culture, varieties, situation, description of a good Flower, and the management of the Cactus Tribe in a greenhouse and in the room.
5. *Kitchen Garden Companion*, by an experienced Gardener.
6. *The Apiary*, or rearing Bees, &c. &c.
7. *Practical Agriculture*, for the general Farmer. By a well known writer.
8. *The Dairy*—Cows, Milk, Butter, Cheese, &c.
9. *The Farrier*, or a Treatise on Raising, keeping and treatment of the Horse, Disease, &c.

Every one acquainted with the Agricultural prospects and past progress of our country feel that it has advanced as much within the past ten years, as it had for the previous half century, and the works issued in our FARMERS' LIBRARY will partake of the spirit of the times. [42

## South Down Rams and Bedford Pigs for Sale.

RAMS of a cross between a full blood South Down Ram and merino ewes. Said Rams were one year old last May and June,—their average weight 115 lbs.

Also a full blood Bedford sow, about 16 months old, a first rate breeder, having brought 13 pigs at a litter—2 pairs of them one month old (after a boar I sold to go to Ohio) and 2 Boars and one Sow from two to four months old—all of which will be sold at a reduction from spring prices if applied for soon. MOSES TAFER.

Vassalboro', 10th mo. 10th, 1839 39

## OWEN DEALY, Tailor,

WOULD respectfully inform the inhabitants of Winthrop and vicinity that he still continues to carry on the tailoring business at his old stand in Winthrop Village.

O. D. would say to those who are in need of winter clothing, that he has just received the fall and winter fashions, and will be happy to wait on those who will favor him with their custom.

Cutting done at short notice.

Two Girls wishing to learn the trade will find a good chance. Also two coat makers, to whom good wages will be paid.

C. M. LADD, has just received a prime assortment of West India Goods and family Groceries, among which are the following, viz:

1st chop Naples Saus. and Green Tea—St. Domingo and Java Coffee—Light Brown, White Havana and Leaf Sugar. Cotton, Factory and Woolen Goods. Starch, Rice, Tobacco, Salsaparilla. SPERM OIL, Winter rectified Bleached Whale do. and nearly all kinds of fish for table use, including a first rate lot of Dried Halibut, do. Heads, Napes and Fins. Also Corn Meal, Flour and Fruit, and he will sell VERY CHEAP for cash or Country Produce. Hallowell, October 31, 1839. 3w43

## Tri-Weekly Journal.

SEVERANCE & DORR will publish a paper three times a week during the ensuing session of the Legislature, at One Dollar for the session. It will contain the Legislative proceedings as usual, and the most important of the annual reports and other documents. Also the proceedings of Congress, which at the ensuing session will be of unusual interest.

The extraordinary condition of the financial affairs of the State—the adoption of the Revised Statutes if they shall be completed—the subject of our Northeastern Boundary—the proposition to take the Bank tax from the Schools and use it to pay the State debt—the imposition of a heavy State tax—the provision for a new valuation—the choice of County Officers by the people, and many other subjects which must come before the Legislature, will make it desirable to every citizen to be well informed of the doings of our public servants; and as we almost every year make a sacrifice of individual interest in publishing an extra paper, we must rely upon our friends to aid us in getting a list of subscribers, this year, large enough to pay the cost.

Any person who will procure six subscribers, and send the money in advance, can have the seventh for his compensation.

Payment in all cases required in advance. This will be equally convenient to subscribers, and save us much trouble and expense in collecting.

When convenient, we would thank those holding subscriptions, to forward the names and money, by the 25th of December. Augusta, Nov. 4, 1839.

## Thrice Weekly Age.

THE Publishers of the AGE propose to issue a paper three times a week during the next session of the Legislature.

It will contain, in addition to the report of Legislative Debates and Proceedings, the News of the Day, a Synopsis of Congressional proceedings, and the original matter which appears in the Weekly paper. It is intended that the reports of proceedings shall be full and accurate, and the sketches of Debates as complete and perfect as any that have been published at Augusta.

The price of the THRICE WEEKLY will be ONE DOLLAR for the session. It will be published on such days as will best accommodate our subscribers on the different mail routes.

Any person procuring six subscribers and forwarding the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy of the paper.

The price of all subscriptions must be paid in advance, or some person known to us become responsible therefor. Augusta, November, 1839.

## SEARS GENUINE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAMIC SYRUP OF LIVERWORT.

For cure of Consumptions, Coughs and Colds. More than 75,000 bottles of this very valuable medicine has been sold, (principally in the State of Maine,) since it was first offered to the public by the original inventor and proprietor, J. B. Sears, a few years since.

It is undoubtedly superior to any other article offered to the public, as it seldom fails of giving relief where it is taken in due season.

Although the superior virtues of this medicine are well known, and its qualities highly approved by many of the most respectable of the Medical Faculty, the following certificates are added for the satisfaction of those who may be afflicted with these diseases for which it is designed, several others may be seen on the bill of directions accompanying each bottle.

The undersigned takes pleasure in mentioning the prompt and essential relief which he experienced in a severe attack on the lungs in January last, from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort; and cheerfully testifies that in his opinion, it is a most beneficial medicine in consumptive complaints, violent colds, or settled cough, and earnestly recommends this Medicine to all who are suffering under afflictions of this kind.

Thomaston, Feb. 16, 1831. PHILIP ULMER. Certificate of Dr. Goodwin, an experienced Physician of Thomaston.

I do hereby certify, that I have this day examined the composition of a Medicine prepared by John B. Sears of this town, which he calls Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamic Syrup of Liverwort, for the cure of Consumptions, Coughs, Colds, &c., and in my opinion it is superior to any Cough Drops that has come within my knowledge.

Thomaston, April 2, 1831. JACOB GOODWIN.

The undersigned having purchased the original recipe for this syrup, has made arrangements to have Agents in the principal towns in New England supplied with it. Purchasers will be careful that the bill of directions are signed by H. Fuller or S. Page, and the name of the former stamped in the seal, and my own name written on the outside label.

T. B. MERRICK.

The following are among the Agents for selling the above Syrup; Wm C Stimpson & Co., Pratt & King, and Maynard and Noyes, Boston; J S Harrison, Salem; A Carter, Portland; Geo W Holden, Bangor; R S Blasdel, Thomaston; J E Ladd, Eben Fuller and A Hatch, Augusta; A T Perkins, Gardiner; Geo Williston, Brunswick; Dr J A Berry, Saco—& for sale by most of the stores in the country.



## POETRY.

## REASONS FOR RISIBILITY.

"Why do you laugh so much?"—Query in a Ball Room.

Sweet coz! I'm happy when I can  
I'm merry while I may,  
For life's at most a narrow span,  
At best a winter's day:  
If care could make the sunbeam wear  
A brighter, warmer hue,  
The evening star shine out more fair,  
The blue sky look more blue,  
THEN I should grow a graver man;  
But since 'tis not the way,  
Sweet coz! I'm happy when I can,  
And merry while I may!  
If sighs could make us sin the less,  
Perchance I were not glad;  
If mournings were the sage's dress,  
My garb should still be sad:  
But since the angels wings are white,  
And e'en the young saints smile,  
Since virtue wears a brow of light,  
And vice a robe of guile,  
Since laughter is not under ban,  
Nor goodness clad in grey;  
Sweet coz! I'm happy when I can,  
And merry when I may!  
I've seen a bishop dance a reel,  
And a sinner fast and pray,  
A knave at top of fortune's wheel,  
And a good man cast away!  
Wine have I seen your grave ones quaff  
Might set our fleet afloat,  
But I never heard a HEARTY laugh  
From out a villain's throat;  
And I never knew a mirthful man  
Make sad a young maid's day;  
So, coz! I'm happy when I can,  
And merry while I may!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Original.  
RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

*Mr Holmes:*—I am aware that your weekly missive, in the main, is devoted to the cause of Agriculture, and did I think that the brief remarks which I propose to offer would be a barrier to the immortalizing of a single squash, pumpkin or potato, I would not tax your liberality in loaning me a corner, but believing variety to be the spice of life, and as they concern not only *your*, but the better half of all mankind, you will not object even if they be a little out of the trodden path.

It matters not whether we remain at our own fireside listing to the tales of ancient story, or embark for some far distant clime, with the weather beaten and generous tar,

Whose march is over the mountain wave,  
Whose home is on the deep,

we behold women administering to the wants of man. At home or abroad we find her in all her loveliness and beauty; sometimes contributing to the sick and disconsolate; drooping over the emaciated form while it lingers in this lower world ere it sunders the bands which hold it from a reunion with those shining in the High Courts Above; giving joy and alacrity to the heart and cheering the mind on in its lonely way, again and anon admonishing us to "look through nature up to nature's God."

When we consider the laws under which we live divesting women of certain rights and privileges, how can we reconcile the declaration that all are created equal, endowed with rights, among which are liberty and the pursuits of happiness. In our boasted land of freedom and equality, whose laws, perhaps, in many respects are less rigorous and tyrannical than any nation on earth, she, though shielded in many instances, does not enjoy that right which to her sex belongs. As far as I am capable of judging the laws pertaining to matrimony are unequal and operate unjustly. It is well said by an able author that "the torch of Hymen only serves to kindle the pile on which she offers up her rights. The merging of her name with that of her husband is emblematic of the fate of all her legal rights.

And further, that the legal theory is that marriage makes the husband and wife but one person and that person is the husband. He the substantive she the adjective." Let us take a case. A lady, with perhaps a large amount of goods and chattels, marries; at the marriage coverture they rest in the husband if he is successful, upright and honest all is well, but how is it if otherwise, as the chance is as much against as for him? Suppose he becomes bankrupt, takes to riot, gambling, drunkenness and the ten thousand other dissipations and ills which man is heir to; that he has a family of children dependant, of course, for their daily bread,—the property, not by her default, is gone, that which was obtained before coverture, by the toil and sweat of many a hard spent day, in using the distaff, or the needle, in the mill or at the tub, by the husband, through his malfeasance, is lost, wasted by riot and dissipation, which, had not her rights been merged with that of her name, want would not have gone begging from her door, and those little pledges in lieu of raising their plaintive voices, by reason of cold and hunger, would be playing at their pastimes around the parental hearth illuminated with the gladsome light of peace and plenty. We should hear then no wails, no moans; see no whitened heads frosted over with the cold blasts of adversity; no discordant shrieks, no joining notes, would peal from the lips of the care stricken mother, pouring out in anguish and bitterness of soul

"These tatter'd clothes my poverty bespeak,  
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthened years;  
And many a furrow in my grief worn cheek,  
Has been the channel to a flood of tears."

Allowing the husband to be frugal, retains and adds a little to the property obtained at the hymenial altar and that the relentless hand of death gathers him in to be no more forever—the wife though she has spent many a wearisome day in collecting the little store of goods, and which there is no reason under heaven why she ought not to retain, receives and inherits barely one third part of—what shall I call it? Patrimony? No. One third of her own earnings. To be sure, if she has no children and remains in a single state, she has a claim during life; but if she enters again into a marriage state and then has a family of children, those children are disinherited from the industry of her own hands, and at her dissolution the property reverts back to the relatives of her first husband, who have as little right to it, as we, without deed or title, have to the praises of the West, the wild lands in Michigan, the moon or the Lord knows where.

As long as a female remains single the laws shield her rights in a certain degree, as much as those of the male, in this country; but in England they operate more unequally; there the son inherits to the exclusion of the daughter; a system of primogeniture is adopted with the sons, and if no sons then with the daughters. A doctrine, that hardly chimes with the lauded principles of equality and human rights, for it is no more than justice that if the law lean any way, it be in favor of the female; because corporally, though perhaps not mentally, they are the weaker sex and incapacitated in many ways, from obtaining an ample support. Their habits, forms and delicate nature prove that they are not to endure the hardships of rugged winter, or toil in the sun and sultry heat of summer.

Her character is not shielded in a manner which ought to characterize Republican laws. Too much scope is given to the calumniator in dealing out his falsehoods in various instances which I have not room to detail, groundless and false stories often do much injury when spoken about the character of females. A slander once put in motion, the speed is accelerated rather than retarded; and it is well said

"a small matter kindleth a great flame."

"For all who told it added something new,  
And all who heard it made enlargements too."

A poor compliment is it to our laws to have their character thus exposed, that which to them is as dear as their very lives, left to the sport of the foul mouthed slanderer. A good name is like "apples of gold hung in pictures of silver;" a bad one more blasting than the mildew of death.

"The purest treasure mortal times afford,  
Is—spotless reputation; that away,  
We are but gilded loam, or painted clay."

In regard to political rights they are wholly barred, though amenable to the laws, have no hand in framing them; this if applied to males would be slavery and inequality; but usage makes us regard it differently as to females. It ever has been and probably ever will remain so, and I trust, no female of standing entertains a wish or desire, to embark in the muddy waters of political turmoil.

JOANNES.

Winthrop Village.

## Stock For Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale Six young Oxen. Eight Cows, Three Horses and One Hundred Sheep. A liberal credit will be given on good security if required. He also offers for sale the farm upon which he now lives.

LEVI CHANDLER

Winthrop, November 1, 1839

## Whitman's Thrashing Machines for Sale.

A Few of these excellent machines are now on hand, and may be obtained, with or without Cleansers, by applying to the subscriber.

Cylinder Thrashers without Horse Powers may also be had

LUTHER WHITMAN.

Winthrop, Sept. 12, 1839.

35

## Lady's Box Lost.

Lost, somewhere between Winthrop Village and Wales Corner, a box, containing a Cambleteen Pelisse Cape and Collar, also a wrought muslin Collar, and a blue black belt. The box also contained a note directed to Mrs. Robert McMannus, Topsham.

Whoever has found the same and will return it to this Office, or to Mrs. H. A. PITTS, in Winthrop, shall be suitably rewarded.

## Strayed,

FROM the subscriber sometime in August last, a steer calf described as follows, to wit; Of a light brindle color, a small star in the forehead—some white spots on the body—large size. Whoever will give information where said calf may be found, shall be suitably rewarded.

COLUMBUS HAINS.

East Livermore, Nov. 6, 1839.

3w43

## Notice.

DR. BAILEY would respectfully inform the public that he has removed from the Village and located himself for the present in the east part of the town and occupies a part of the house belonging to E. Bailey (about two miles east of the Village) where he will faithfully attend to all business belonging to the several branches of his profession which may be entrusted to his care.

eop. 3w. 41.

Winthrop, Oct. 25, 1839.

## The Maine Farmer,

And Journal of the Useful Arts,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT WINTHROP

By NOYES & ROBBINS;

E. HOLMES, EDITOR.

Price \$2.00 a year. \$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year. A deduction of 25 cents will be made to those who pay CASH in advance—and a proportionable deduction to those who pay before the publication of the 26th number, at which time payment is considered due.

Any kind of produce, not liable to be injured by frost, delivered to an Agent in any town in the State, will be received in payment, if delivered within the year.

Any person who will obtain six responsible subscribers, and act as Agent, shall receive a copy for his services.

A few short advertisements will be inserted at the following rates. All less than a square \$1.00 for three insertions. \$1.25 per square, for three insertions. Continued three weeks at one half these rates.

All letters on business must be free of postage.